

Atom Test Ban Talks Also on Agenda

20 Witnesses Are Called for Disarmament Hearing

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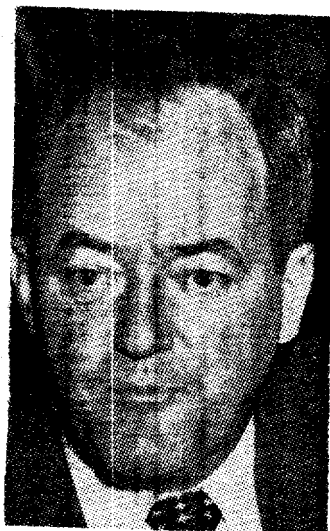
Twenty witnesses have been called by Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.) for four days of hearings, beginning tomorrow, on our disarmament and atomic test ban talks with Russia.

The man who spent eight hours with Nikita Khrushchev wants his disarmament committee to hear the view of our State Department negotiators, military chiefs, Government scientists, intelligence experts and our ambassador to the United Nations.

- George Kennan, whose views on our relations with the Soviet got him displaced by Secretary of State Dulles as Ambassador to Moscow. His appearance, Feb. 4, will be his first in years before a congressional committee.

- Henry Kissinger, author of "Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy," who has warned against a complete suspension of nuclear tests.

Dr. Jerome Frank Stan-
ford University psychiatrist



SEN. HUMPHREY
Will Wield Gavel

who will testify on the rela-
tion of arms control to hu-
man behavior

If, as reported, there is a difference of opinion within the Administration on a new approach to the problem of banning nuclear tests, the hearings may deal with it.

Secret Hearings

What the public will learn is problematical for the first three sessions of the Humphrey Committee will be secret.

Witnesses for these sessions include State Department and Central Intelligence Agency officials, Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Arleigh Burke, Army Chief of Staff Gen. Maxwell Taylor, Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Thomas White, and Hans Bethe, member of the President's Scientific Advisory Committee.

Sen. Humphrey has promised to make non-classified portions of the testimony available as soon as possible.

The first witnesses will be Philip Farley, special assistant to Mr. Dulles for disarmament and atomic energy.

View on Pact

Mr. Farley recently told the Joint Atomic Energy Committee that the likelihood of an agreement with Russia on stopping atomic tests depended on the Soviet's attitude on effective control.

"If," he went on, "the Soviet Union will not accept provisions requiring adequate safeguarding of a test suspension, we cannot in our own interests enter into a treaty. In our judgment, this U. S. position would be strongly supported by world opinion."

Reportedly, the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, which has not been asked to call witnesses for the Humphrey hearings, wants the government to negotiate a treaty for ending atmospheric nuclear tests only, reserving the right to continue underground tests. Some leaders in the Pentagon are said to share this view.

Hard to Tell

But while the State Department made available at Geneva analyses from experts that it is difficult—impossible in some cases—to tell the difference between an underground atomic test and an earthquake, it has not changed its position for control and inspection of all tests.

Our government lately dropped its demand that an agreement on stopping atomic tests under controls, ~~which hinge on explicit progress toward general dis-~~